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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1884 THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1888

WHITE OUTLINES STATION PLANS FOR WEST BROAD

R., F. & P. to Erect Structure to Serve City for Fifty Years.

TOTAL COST MAY REACH \$1,000,000

Railroad President Tells Street Committee That Definite Announcement Will Be Made Within Thirty Days—Hermitage Golf Club Possible Site.

Plans for a great passenger terminal, to be erected on West Broad Street, adequate to provide for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads for fifty years to come, and to cost probably \$1,000,000, are in contemplation, if not in actual preparation, according to a statement made to a subcommittee on streets yesterday afternoon by William H. White, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. Mr. White told the committee that within thirty days he would be able to make a more definite announcement in regard to large improvements which have been under consideration for many months.

The new station may be located on the company's property now occupied by the Hermitage Golf Club, or, if found desirable to come further downtown, at the old baseball park, also the property of the company.

Will Move Yards at Once. Pending the consummation of the present station plans, the committee was assured that the Shafter Street yard, on the south side of Broad Street, would very shortly be abandoned and that other obstructions to traffic on West Broad Street would soon be moved. With many conflicting interests to harmonize, Mr. White said that such matters could not be done in a day, but that the company was deeply interested and was earnestly at work to relieve the situation as soon and as completely as practicable.

The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Vandenberg, Mills, Pollock and Fuller, was appointed to consider a resolution offered by Mr. Vandenberg at the last meeting of the Common Council, looking to a removal of steam railroad tracks now obstructing the westward growth and development of Broad Street.

At yesterday's meeting there appeared for the railroad President White, Assistant President W. C. Braxton, General Counsel A. Caperton, Braxton and Associate Counsel J. Jordan Leake.

Harmonious Conference. The conference was most harmonious. Realizing that the whole question of rearrangement of tracks in the streets was interlocked with the problem of a new terminal, members of the committee assumed that they were to be working with the railroad officials at this time not in line with permanent future development.

Conceding that the city probably has no right to order the removal of the company's main line of Broad Street, Mr. Pollock called attention to the insufficient accommodations at Elba Station, to the blocking of Grace Street, to the blocking of Pine Street, Laurel Street and other thoroughfares by long trains standing on the curve at Elba, and to the general nuisance of the shifting in and out of the freight yards with the question of the entire removal of the main line of the railroad from both Broad and Belvidere Streets might await a final decision on new station plans.

Inadequate and Unsatisfactory. Mr. Braxton said that he did not concede the right of the city to order the removal of the tracks now in Broad Street, but that the company was disposed to meet the city half way. As a matter of fact, he continued, the present arrangement is inadequate and unsatisfactory to the company itself, and from a purely operating standpoint, aside from any question of legal rights that may be involved, needs to be improved. The committee, he said, could have no idea of the inconvenience to the company of attempting to do business with frequent and very long trains on the single curving track at Elba Station, the long, single track connection through Richmond to some extent nullifying the advantages of double tracking the road.

The matter was not a new one to the railroad, said President White, an adequate Richmond passenger terminal having been one of the most important questions taken up since he became connected with the company six years ago.

Growth is Astounding. Coming to Richmond as an outsider, Mr. White said he had been perhaps more impressed with the rapid growth of the city in the past six years than those constantly associated with it. Each year he had seen the centre of population move westward more than a block. Now the broad majority of the population lives west of First Street. With the viaduct connecting Church Hill it is now more convenient for people from that section to come to Elba Station than to Byrd Street. In fact, the railroad which a few years ago opened a mere way station—a stop of a moment—now sells more tickets there than it does at the Byrd Street Station. A very large majority of passengers going North board trains there from preference. Mr. White did not consider it either practicable or desirable to move his road or the Atlantic Coast Line to a

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The Times

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,310.

MILITARY HONORS WILL BE ACCORDED DEAD VANDERLIER

France Pays Tribute to Morgan as Officer of the Legion.

HIS GENEROSITY THUS RECOGNIZED

Special Train Reaches Havre and Body Will Be Transferred to La France This Morning for Journey to New York. Ambassador Meets Funeral Car.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, April 4.—The special train bearing the body of J. P. Morgan reached Havre this morning at 4:30 o'clock. The transfer of the body at this point to La France, which will take it to America, will be accompanied by military honors, this because the financier was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Just before his death he was made Grand Officer of the Legion, an honor rarely given except to retiring Presidents. The reason for granting it was twofold, first because of his generous gifts to the hospital at Aix Les Bains and second because of presentation at the Louvre of enamels which the government was anxious to obtain.

Mr. Morgan bought two enamels in the collection of a Russian prince. The prince had been killed in the war and Mr. Morgan had bought them for him. The prince's widow had been given them by the government. Mr. Morgan gave both.

The special train arrived on French soil at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Every facility was offered for its speedy run to the capital. It reached here at 11:20 o'clock last night. Waiting in the Gare de Lyon were United States Ambassador Myron T. Herrick and the secretary of the embassy, Mrs. J. H. Huxley, wife of the head of the house of Morgan in France, Gabriel Jaray, secretary of the French-American committee, Jacques Seligman and Junius George Morgan, a nephew of the financier on his trip.

On the train were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Morgan; Mr. Harjes, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton and Dr. Dixon, the physician who was with the financier on his trip.

Upon its arrival here the funeral car was opened and wreaths placed upon the casket by Ambassador Herrick, Mrs. Harjes and Mr. Jaray for the French-American committee. There was a delay of an hour and a half before the train was taken to Batignolles, where it was switched to the Havre line, and its arrival at the airport was reported three hours later.

The casket will be transferred to the steamship this morning with military honors. Every arrangement has been made for the care and comfort of Mrs. Satterlee aboard ship. She has borne up bravely, but naturally shows the effects of the grief she has been under, the fatigue of the trip from Rome and the prospect of the journey to America.

Open for Business. New York, April 3.—J. P. Morgan & Co. opened for business to-day for the first time since the former head of the banking house died last Monday in Rome. The notice of Mr. Morgan's death was taken from the front door, and the offices have no indication of the event that had caused a suspension of the firm's far-reaching activities for the past three days.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. Morgan was for fifty years a member and for four terms its vice-president, held a memorial meeting to-day in his honor. The chamber adopted a resolution placing on its records sentiments of deep reverence for the memory of John Pierpont Morgan, man of character and it is enduring appreciation of the dominant force for good which he wielded through a long life of masterful endeavors and far-reaching accomplishments.

Eulogistic addresses were delivered by John Claffin, president of the chamber; Senator Elihu Root, Joseph H. Cloat, Robert W. Forest, Seth Low and Frank A. Vanderlip. Every seat in the great meeting room of the chamber was taken and many were compelled to stand. Every important financial institution in this city, as well as every mercantile house, was represented.

His Cook County Holdings. Chicago, April 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan's property in Cook County is estimated to yield an inheritance tax of \$10,000, according to figures made to-day in the office of the collector. County Judge Owens has appointed William Preston Harrison appraiser of the Morgan holdings in Illinois.

Morgan is said to have had large holdings in the Pullman Company, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in addition to \$17,000,000 worth of stock in the Chicago City Railway.

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The Times

LEVEES IN ACT, AND FLOOD MAY BE ROBBERED OF PREY

Desperate Battle Being Waged to Save Valley Towns.

WEATHER CHANGE IS UNFAVORABLE

Rainstorm Sets In and Increases Chances Against Water Being Stayed—Great Forces of Men Are at Work Wherever Danger Is Threatened.

Cairo, Ill., April 3.—Rain falling in a steady downpour and flood water washing against the sacks of sand piled on the concrete levee wall changed conditions materially here to-night. Although the weather change naturally would carry with it a negative outlook for the welfare of the city, a confidence seems to have sprung up among the citizens who have worked hardest to prevent Cairo's destruction that appeared to offset it.

Day after day the residents have watched the flood water climb on the gauge, until to-night it stood slightly above 54.5. The old record was 54.05. There are only a few inches of space between the surface of the water and the top of the concrete wall. Ensign Melvin, in charge of the dispatch boat service between Cairo and Mount City, reported to-night that the levee was still holding at the latter place, but that the Ohio waters had backed into Cache River to an alarming height and that the levee back of the town appeared quite weak. Most of the 600 persons there are now camped in the courthouse, including two companies of guardsmen.

Levees Still Intact. Hickman, Ky., April 3.—While all of the Mississippi River levees in the vicinity of Hickman are holding to-night, a severe wind and rainstorm, which prevailed for several hours, has caused some apprehension to those back of the embankment to the west of the city. Large forces of men are at work, however, topping the levee, and United States engineers in charge of the work declare no immediate danger exists. This levee, which protects the foot of Cache River, collapsed last year. The city levee, which serves as a protecting barrier for the low-lying sections of Hickman, is still intact.

Weather conditions to-night caused refugees housed in tents in the hills back of Hickman some discomfort. Of the 300 at the camp several are ill. Additional tents were expected to-day, but failed to arrive, and, as a result, about seventy of the refugees are without shelter.

Expect to Defeat Water. Memphis, Tenn., April 3.—High winds and a beating rain made work for the flood fighters along the Mississippi River to-night difficult, but unless the disturbance in the Gulf of Mexico anticipated, those directing the fight do not believe the consequences will be serious. Wave washes were reported from several points, but so far as reports received here indicate, damage to the levee has been light.

Retaining to Normal. Louisville, Ky., April 3.—Though there is a large volume of water flowing under the three bridges across the Ohio River at this point, the rate of fall since the crest passed yesterday morning has been steady, though slow. To-night, with a stage of 44.3 feet in the canal at 9 o'clock, the river is nearly one foot lower than the high mark.

Conditions are rapidly returning to normal along the river front, where the damage, other than expected, from the Ohio's annual spree is nominal. Concerning the river front, the city and county organizations have become charges with almost every forty-foot stage. Except on two railroads which reach into Western Kentucky, railroad traffic from here south of the river is not and has not been interrupted.

More Money for Sufferers. New York, April 3.—Twenty-five thousand dollars were added to this city's flood relief fund to-day. The total sum now exceeds \$555,000. Through the Red Cross \$18,000 was raised in the past twenty-four hours. This included \$3,000 from the Cotton Exchange and \$2,100 contributed at Mayor Gaynor's office. The London Daily Telegraph forwarded \$500. The Citizens' committee, of which Alton B. Parker is chairman, added \$1,900 to its fund, and the merchants' association \$750.

In response to a message from Governor Ralston, of Indiana, appealing for funds, Judge Parker's committee telegraphed \$3,000. The committee also telegraphed \$2,000 to Governor Cox, of Ohio. Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Board of Red Cross, announced that more than \$440,000 has been raised by local Red Cross workers.

Appeal for Expert Aid. Washington, April 3.—President Wilson was appealed to-day to lend the expert advice of the Federal government in the financial rehabilitation of Dayton, O., necessitated by the devastating flood.

John H. Patterson, chairman of Dayton's flood relief fund, telegraphed to the President and expressed a vague hope that there would be no difficulty when the bill gets to the Senate.

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The Times

SUGAR IS PROVING STUMBLING BLOCK FOR DEMOCRATS

Only Item on Which Agreement Is Not Reached.

DANGEROUS FIGHT NOW IS UNDER WAY

Ransdell Organizes League of Five Sugar Senators, Who Will Be Able to Defeat Bill—Tentative Tariff Burden to Shoulders of Wilson.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE. Washington, April 3.—The Ways and Means Committee, which is framing the tariff that is to bring down the cost of living, agreed this afternoon on every item but sugar.

The President will announce to-morrow whether he agrees with the committee. The Senate is still shrouded with uncertainty, with the chances that it will pass the bill and refuse to be hit by the tariff without a lot of pleading. Wool and sugar are making most of the trouble. A hard fight is ahead of the builders of the bill, and they know it.

The Day's Developments. Here are to-day's developments: 1. The President sent word to Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, who is leading a dangerous fight against free sugar, that a bill imposing a duty of 1 cent a pound will be given the presidential sanction, provided sugar is made wholly free at the end of three years.

2. Ransdell transmitted these tidings to the Ways and Means Committee, which is still mulling over them. 3. Ransdell also organized a league of five sugar Senators who are going to hold out for the present duty. If they stick together, they can beat a free sugar bill, or even a 1 cent a pound bill.

4. The assertion was made by a Senate leader that at least three members of the Ohio; Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Myers, of Oregon, will be succeeded by Republicans if they vote for free sugar. The terms of the first two will expire in two years.

5. Convinced that the intended tariff will reduce wages and discredit the administration, the Republicans are preparing to let it go through without opposition. 6. Resentment of the President's inclination to take the tariff bill in his teeth is growing. Especially in the Senate is there irritation because of his predilection for free wool, which is attributed to the influence of Secretary Bryan.

7. The Senate Finance Committee will meet to talk tariff to-morrow. The House caucus has been deferred indefinitely as far as the tariff is concerned. 8. A practical agreement has been made on a graduated income tax.

From one end of the Capitol to the other the tariff has become the one subject under discussion. The President, while not evading any question, is beginning to make it clear to the statesmen, and the statesmen are getting uneasy.

Shifting the Burden. There is a growing purpose now to shift the whole responsibility for the presidential shoulders, now that they have undertaken to carry part of the burden. In other words, the statesmen are afraid of the tariff, and as long as the President isn't they want him to go on the firing line.

Mr. Wilson for half an hour this afternoon steadily declined to give the newspaper men any inkling of his purpose. He admitted that the bill had been suggested to him, and that he had suggested changes. But when asked what the changes were he politely declined to reply.

He said that he had not taken up the question of the income tax, and that he had closed his mind on some aspects of the tariff question he had not looked it.

The President had consulted a great deal on the tariff subject with Secretary Redfield of the Commerce Department, who has qualified as an expert on the subject. There is no evidence that he has been guided in his conclusions by Mr. Bryan.

During the day John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, was put at the head of a league of five Senators who are trying to get recruits for a fight against free sugar in the Senate. Heads of the league are Shaffroth and Thomas, of Colorado, and Thornton and Ransdell, of Louisiana. They contend that while a reduction of the tariff on sugar will enable the cane growers to survive, it will annihilate the beet sugar industry.

The President's overtures to Ransdell for a 1-cent duty only served to make this clique all the more determined. Alone, if they hold together, they can beat a free sugar bill. If they get any recruits they can overpower the whole tariff unless they get at least the present duty.

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The Times

Adds Fuel to Fire of Gossip



MRS. CHAMP CLARK.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, April 3.—An issue was clearly drawn to-day between Mrs. Stephen B. Ayers, president of the Women's National Democratic League, and Mrs. George A. Armes, president of the District branch of the Women's Wilson and Marshall League, a Southern organization.

Mrs. Ayers declared that "no organization and no private hostess was ever offered more than one table at the breakfast to be given in honor of the Cabinet women."

Mrs. Armes and other members of her organization insisted that the Wilson and Marshall League was offered three tables and the number later reduced to one.

Alleged misrepresentation about the breakfast to be given Saturday at the New Willard has come about, according to Mrs. Ayers because "statements and assertions have been taken from irresponsible sources. Those in charge of the breakfast know very well that many statements have been made which could easily have been verified or refuted by coming to the right persons."

Mrs. Ayers would not discuss the declaration of Mrs. Champ Clark to attend, which has added much fuel to the fire of gossip about the breakfast, with respect to the statements made, made that scores of Democratic women are angry because at this breakfast in honor of the wife of a Democratic President and of the wives of the members of a Democratic Cabinet, Republican women are to be much in evidence.

German Airship Lands in France. Great Zeppelin Dirigible Comes Down on Parade Ground at Luneville.

Luneville, France, April 3.—The German military dirigible airship Zeppelin IV, landed in the military parade grounds here to-day and was seized by the French authorities.

The incident has caused tremendous excitement notwithstanding the German officers aboard the airship explained that they had been lost in the clouds and did not know they had crossed the French frontier.

Inhabitants of the eastern frontier regions of France have been much agitated the last few weeks over reports that German dirigibles had been observed or heard nightly hovering over the forts. But the stories, like those of the phantom airship of England, never were properly substantiated.

The people of Luneville, therefore, were considerably startled shortly before noon to-day when a brownish yellow airship appeared at a great height in the clouds, coming from the direction of Nancy. The airship was lost to view, but reappeared an hour later. It was apparent that the pilot was having a battle with the wind, and that he was making an effort to reach the earth. Finally a safe landing was made in the parade grounds where two squadrons of cavalry were drilling. The cavalry rode up and formed a cordon. They caught the ropes thrown from the dirigible and securely moored it.

People Indignant. The local authorities and Brigadier-General Antide Leon Lescot immediately were summoned, and were closely followed by a huge crowd of excited people. It required the efforts of two companies of infantry to keep the indignant populace at a safe distance.

The Zeppelin IV, which is of the latest and largest model, carried ten passengers, of whom four were officers in uniform, a Prussian captain and lieutenant and two Wurtemberg lieutenants.

The captain explained to General Lescot that the Zeppelin was under way for a test prior to being taken over by the War Department. They left Friedrichshafen early in the morning bound for the Grand Duchy of Baden.

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The Times

MRS. PANKHURST GOES TO PRISON FOR THREE YEARS

Leader of Militant Suffragettes Gets Heavy Sentence.

THREATENS TO GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

She Is Defiant to Last, and Her Sisters in Votes-for-Women Cause Create Wild Scene in Court, Such as Was Never Before Witnessed—Reprieves Threatened.

Human Life Will Not Be Respected

London, April 3.—The sentence of three years penitentiary imposed on Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes for forcing her followers to destroy property, has aroused the militant fury and they threaten strong reprisals.

One of the militant leaders, in announcing the intentions of the suffragettes, went so far as to say that even human life would no longer be respected. In London, Glasgow and other places throughout the country enthusiasm for the cause were held to-night and every mention of Mrs. Pankhurst brought forth loud cheers.

Those who are to carry on the fight during the leader's incarceration, breathed defiance to the government and promised the fight would be waged more furiously than ever. One of the leaders whose name is suppressed, gave out the following statement:

"Human life is now in peril, for we have resolved no longer to recognize the law, and trouble of all sorts must be faced by us."

This statement did not cause surprise, for the women, who at first only set fire to unoccupied houses, have made attempts in the last few days against occupied residences.

London, April 3.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, was today found guilty and sentenced to three years' penitentiary on the charge of inciting persons to commit damage. The trial required two days.

The jury added to its verdict of guilty a strong recommendation of mercy, and when the judge pronounced the heavy sentence of three years, the crowd of women in the courtroom rose in angry protest.

As Mrs. Pankhurst stood up in the prisoner's enclosure her sympathizers cheered wildly, and then filed out of court singing "March On! March On!" to the tune of the "Marseillaise."

Speaking with much feeling, Mrs. Pankhurst's closing address to the jury lasted fifty minutes. She informed the court that she did not wish to call any witnesses. In her address she frequently wandered so far from the matter before the court that the judge interrupted her.

Mrs. Pankhurst denied any malicious intention. "Neither I nor the other militant suffragettes are wicked or malicious," she said.

Not Tried by Their Peers. Women are not tried by their peers, and these trials are an example of what women are suffering in order to obtain their rights. Persons who have had to surrender a large part of my income in order to be free to participate in the suffrage movement," Pankhurst said with much feeling.

She said that the divorce laws, and said that the divorce laws alone was sufficient to justify a revolution by the women. In impassioned tones she declared:

"Justice may be my sentence, I will not submit. From the very moment I leave the court I will refuse to eat. I will come out of prison dead or alive at the earliest possible moment."

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